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L1: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Jul 8, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5646032 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Recombinant foamy virus vectors for medicinal, and diagnostic uses, and processes for preparing recombinant foamy virus vectors

Priority Application Year (1):
1993

Detailed Description Text (13):
For this purpose, the decoy RNA contains particular nucleotide base sequences which, for their part, bind virus proteins which are essential for the replication of a pathogenic virus. Thus, decoy RNA sequences can, for example, contain multiple copies of the TAR nucleotide base sequence and the REV responsive element nucleotide base sequence (RRE) from HIV and competitively bind the tat and rev regulatory proteins of HIV, and thereby lower the rate of replication of HIV in the infected cell. This signifies a therapeutic antiviral effect.

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L1: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Aug 6, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6429009 B1
TITLE: Composition and method of imparting resistivity to HIV superinfection to cells

Priority Application Year (1):
1995

Brief Summary Text (4):
The goal of a more recently developed alternative anti-HIV experimental design was to render the target cell resistant to HIV replication through the induction of intracellular immunization (Baltimore, Nature 335: 395-396 (1988)). Inhibition of the superinfecting HIV was, in fact, demonstrated in cells expressing HIV-trans-dominant proteins (Malim et al., J. Exp. Med. 176: 1197-1201 (1992); Green et al., Cell 58:215-223 (1989); Modesti et al., New Biol. 3:759-768 (1991); Trono et al., Cell 59:113-120 (1989), Lisziewicz et al., Annual Meeting, Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, Gene Therapy (1993); Buchschacher et al., Hum. Gene Ther. 3:391-397 (1992); Stevenson et al., Cell 83:483-486 (1989); and Liu et al., Gene Therapy 1:32-37 (1994)), HIV genome-directed ribozymes (Yu et al., Gene Therapy 1:13-26 (1994); Lorentzen et al., Virus Genes 5:17-23 (1991); Sioud et al., PNAS USA 88:7303-7307 (1991); Weerasinghe et al., J. Virol. 65:5531-5534 (1991); and Yamada et al., Gene Therapy 1:38-45 (1994)), tat/rev decoys (Sullenger et al., Cell 63:601608 (1990); Sullenger et al., J. Virol. 65:6811-6816 (1991); and Smith et al., UCLA/UCI AIDS Symposium: Gene Therapy Approaches to Treatment of HIV Infection (1993)), or antisense RNA (Rhodes et al., J. Gen. Virol. 71:1965-1974 (1990); Rhodes et al., AIDS 5: 145-151 (1991), Sczakiel et al., J. Virol. 65:468-472 (1991); Joshi et al., J Virol. 65:5524-5530 (1991), and Chatterjee et al., Science 258:1485-1488 (1992)). Moreover, an effective anti-HIV intracellular immunization was achieved by transfecting HIV-susceptible cells with DNA coding for either an anti-gp160 single chain antibody (Marasco et al., PNAS USA 90:7889-7893 (1993)) or a monoclonal anti-rev single chain variable region (Duan et al., Abstract from the 1994 Annual Meeting, Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, Sep. 25-Oct. 1, 1994, MD USA).

L1: Entry 2 of 4 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096538 A
TITLE: Retroviral vectors

Priority Application Year (1):
1995

Detailed Description Text (43):
pTIN501 contains the trans-dominant mutant protein RevM10 (Malin et al. 1989) driven from the tat-inducible promoter, together with an internal drug selection cassette (puromycin). RevM10 has previously been shown to protect cells from HIV-1 infection, both when expressed constitutively or under the control of an HIV-1 LTR promoter. Following transduction of pTIN501, RevM10 expression will be under the control of the Tat-inducible 5' vector LTR. pTIN501 (.box-solid.) and the parental vector pTIN500 (.quadrature.) were transduced into U937 cells and stable populations generated by selection in puromycin (Sigma) for 10 days at 1.5 .mu.g/ml. 2.times.10.sup.6 cells from each population were infected with either 20 .mu.l (A) or 200 .mu.l (B) of an HIV-1.sub.111 B viral stock at 5.times.10.sup.6 TCID.sub.50 per ml and the infection was monitored by assaying the culture supernatant every three days for RT activity. The rate of viral replication was markedly reduced in the TIN501 population relative to the TIN500 population (FIG. 6.), due to the induction of the anti-viral RevM10 protein in those cells. This demonstrates a protective effect of RevM10 in this Tat-inducible configuration. We observed no significant protection of TIN500 transduced cells relative to the non-transduced U937 population (data not shown), despite the presence of potential Tat decoys in the TIN vector LTRs.

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1. Document ID: US 6429009 B1

L1: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Aug 6, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6429009
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6429009 B1

TITLE: Composition and method of imparting resistivity to HIV superinfection to cells

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2. Document ID: US 6096538 A

L1: Entry 2 of 4 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6096538
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096538 A

TITLE: Retroviral vectors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

3. Document ID: US 6090783 A

L1: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT Jul 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6090783
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6090783 A
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TITLE: DNA molecule relating to suppression of gene expression and novel protein

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

4. Document ID: US 5646032 A

L1: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Jul 8, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5646032
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5646032 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Recombinant foamy virus vectors for medicinal, and diagnostic uses, and processes for preparing recombinant foamy virus vectors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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